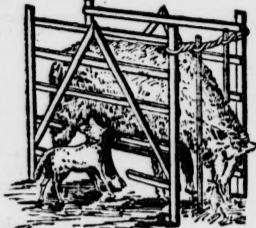


FARM AND GARDEN.

GOOD WORDS FOR THAT MUCH ABUSED ANIMAL THE MULE.

Experiences Related by Well Known Farmers—Easy Modes of Lifting and Setting Posts—One Way of Subduing an Obstinate Ewe.

Farmers often experience annoyance and even loss because a ewe will refuse to own the lamb she is desired to succor. In such a case the obstinate ewe may be confined between two small hurdles. Our cut represents such an arrangement and one approved by Henry Stewart, who says that one day's confinement in it is often sufficient to bring the most stubborn animals to reason.



HURDLES FOR OBSTINATE EWES.

Two light stakes are driven in the ground close together, to confine the ewe's head and keep her from butting the lamb. If she is disposed to lie down, as some stubborn ones will do, a light pole is passed through the hurdles resting upon the lower bar beneath her belly. Thus confined during the day, she is helpless, and if the lamb is lively, it will manage to get its supply of food. The ewe should be released at night.

Profit in Mules.

There is one branch of stock raising which is not by any means overdone, and that is the raising of mules. As the scope of agricultural country in the United States increases, the greater the demand for animals suited for draft purposes, and it is an acknowledged fact that in many sections the mule has as many friends as the horse for this object. The great arguments in favor of mules are their hardness, endurance, and the ease with which they can be sold.

A Kentucky breeder, who has been engaged in raising mules for thirty years, makes the following suggestions: The raising of mules in Kentucky or the west is not profitable unless the animals produced are of good size—from fourteen and one-half to fifteen and one-half hands high. The best jacks for this class of mules are not less than fifteen hands. The dams are of equal importance and should be improved blooded mares. Mules from such crosses are the best seen in Kentucky and always command a good price. The most important improvement in jacks in the state of Kentucky was through the introduction of the well known Spanish jacks Mammoth and Warrior, which were imported from Spain between the years 1835 and 1840. These jacks, at date of arrival, were valued at, and cost, \$5,000 each, and were full sixteen hands high. As breeders, they were remarkably fine and greatly improved the size of the jack stock by crossing on the common jennet of Kentucky. Later importations from the same source made additional improvements, but none so decided as the two above named.

According to estimates made by the United States agricultural department, the state in which mules rate highest is New Jersey, the next highest being in Maryland. Texas has the greatest number of any state, and the animals are valued at a lower price—less than one-half the average value in New Jersey, for instance. Kentucky and Missouri show up well in this industry.

The prejudice against the mule is an unjust one. For farm work and road hauling it exceeds all other animals; it is more economical, is stronger, harder, never gets sick, and, according to old traditions, never dies.

Quality of Cows' Milk.

As a rule, milk is richer in the fall and poorer in the spring. The quality of cows' milk is not only affected by the age of the animal, but by the distance from the time of calving. Climate exerts considerable influence on the quality of milk. In moist and temperate seasons a larger quantity, though generally a poorer quality, of milk is obtained than in dry warm seasons. The race and breed, and size of animals of course, exercises a powerful influence on quality of milk.

Variations in the composition of milk are dependent also upon age and bodily health. Professor Willard calls attention to the fact that, other things being equal, young cows yield a milk more rich in solids than do old cows, a view not adopted by all American dairymen, some of whom believe that an old cow's milk is as good if not better than a young one's. English dairymen agree with Professor Willard, and generally observe the rule of turning off their milk cows at from seven to eight years of age.

Good milk of average quality, according to Voelcker, contains from 10 1/2 to 11 per cent. of dry matter and about 21 1/2 per cent. of pure fat. It yields from 9 to 10 per cent. of cream. Milk that contains more than 90 per cent. of water and less than 2 per cent. of pure fat is naturally very poor or has been adulterated.

When milk contains from 12 to 12 1/2 per cent. of solid matter and from 3 to 3 1/2 per cent. of pure fatty substance it is rich; and if it contains more than 12 1/2 per cent. of dry matter and 4 per cent. or more of pure fat it is of extrarich quality. Such milk throws off from 11 to 12 per cent. of cream in bulk on standing for twenty-four hours at 62 deg. Fahr., as has been proven by the experiments of Professor Willard and others.

Saddle Horses and Their Gaits.

The increased demand for saddle horses, so apparent of late in the east, is felt all over the country, hence the subject of saddle horses and their gaits, treated by such acknowledged authority as The National Live Stock Journal, will doubtless prove

of general interest.

The gaits for a saddle horse are the walk, the fox trot, the single foot and the rack. The walk is a gait understood by everybody; but everybody does not understand that a good saddle horse ought to be able to go a square walk at the rate of five miles an hour. The fox trot is faster than the square walk, and the horse will usually take a few steps at this gait when changing from a fast walk to a trot. It may be easily taught to most horses by urging them slightly beyond their ordinary walking speed, and when they strike the fox trot step, holding them to it. They will soon learn to like it, and it is one of the easiest of gaits for both horse and rider.

The single foot differs somewhat from the fox trot, and has been described as exactly intermediate between the true trot and the true walk. Each foot appears to move independently of the other, with a sort of papitap, one at a time motion, and it is a much faster gait than the fox trot.

The rack is very nearly allied to the true pacing gait, the difference being that in the latter the hind foot keeps exact time with the fore foot of the same side, making it what has been called a lateral or one side at a time motion, while in the former the hind foot touches the ground slightly in advance of the fore foot on the same side. The rack is not as fast a gait as the true pace, but is a very desirable gait in a saddle horse. In addition, the perfect saddle horse should be able to trot, pace and gallop, and should be quick, nervous and elastic in all his motions, without a particle of dullness or sluggishness in his nature. His mouth should be sensitive, and he should respond instantly to the slightest motion of the rein in the hands of the rider.

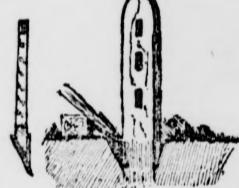
A poor and clumsy rider, however, will soon spoil the best trained saddle horse in the world, and such a person should never be permitted to mount a horse that is exceptionally valuable for that purpose. A "pling" horse and a "pling" rider may well go together; but keep a really good, well trained saddle horse for one who knows how to enjoy this most health giving, exhilarating and delightful of out-door exercise.

Science of Rail Splitting.

Almost any farm hand can split rails, but there is considerable science to be observed in the work. One man will rive them with ease, while another equally as stout will tug away and soon exhaust his strength, with comparative small results. The reason of this great disparity is in knowing how to apply the tools. But considerable advantage may be derived by an expert hand in having suitable tools. The best man to be used is made of a knot, and should be of medium weight, not too heavy to swing with ease. One iron wedge, quite slim, should be kept and used for starting the split; it is not apt to rebound, and if it should, it may be easily prevented by making a few checks with an ax near together, and starting the wedge between them, or by rubbing the wedge in dirt.—Planters' Journal.

Lifting and Setting Posts.

A convenient and desirable implement for taking up fence posts, says The American Agriculturist, consists of a stout pole of the size and shape of a wagon tongue.



A CONVENIENT POST LIFTER.

The thickest part of this pole, about fifteen inches from the end, is shaped into a wedge. This is sheathed with a frame made of iron half an inch thick and two and a half inches wide, and securely fastened with screws or bolts. The end should be pointed and slightly bent upward. The manner of using this convenient implement is shown above in the cut.

Directions are also given for setting a gate post so that the gate will never sag and catch on the ground. Sometimes,

owing to the soft nature of the soil, it is almost impossible to plant the post firmly by ordinary means.

The work may, however, be satisfactorily accomplished by packing medium sized stones around the post, in the hole, as shown in the engraving. Then if it is thought that this will not insure sufficient firmness, add good mortar.

Place in a layer A WELL SET GATE POST. of stones, then mortar enough to imbed the next layer of stones, and so on until the hole is full and the post planted. Do not cover up the stones with earth or disturb the post for a few days until the mortar has "set." Remember that the post must be set plumb while the work is going on, as it can never be straightened after the mortar has "set." Only durable posts should be used, and this method of setting should only be followed with gate posts which are supposed to be permanent, and not with posts apt to be changed.

How to Tell if Timber is Sound.

The soundness of a log of timber may be ascertained by placing the ear close to one end of it, while another person delivers a succession of smart blows with a hammer or mallet upon the opposite end, when the continuance of the vibrations will indicate an experienced ear even the degree of soundness. If only a dull thud meets the ear, the listener may be certain that un-soundness exists.

Wanted—I beg your pardon, sir, but it's o'clock, sir. Cavey (who has lost himself a little)—What's it, waiter (blackresterday 'ret'morror)—Tid Bits.

A Wrinkle to Photographers.
Photo Artist (to gourmand)—So, there, now keep quite still and think of your favorite dish!—Bebhatt.

Feeding Cows for Milk.
Professor L. B. Arnold, who is considered high authority in all matters pertaining to the dairy, advises, when milk is the object, the following as a profitable food for milk cows:

400 pounds of bran..... \$1.00

200 pounds of corn meal..... 3.00

100 pounds of cotton seed meal..... 1.00

which gives \$1.21 as the cost of 100 pounds of the mixture, or if any or all the materials can be purchased at lower figures, the cost of the compound will be proportionately less.

On the subject of how to feed ground rations, Professor Arnold says that there is no advantage in simply wetting ground feed to give to cattle. "It is quite as well for them to eat it dry, and it is better to feed it so in winter, unless it can be fed warm. When the weather is suitable there is some advantage in wetting the hay or straw to be fed, and mixing the ground feed with it. Fed in this way the meal and coarse fodder go into the first stomach, or rumen, together, and all are remasticated. If the meal is fed alone, it is liable to miss the first stomach and go directly into the third or fourth stomach, when it is not chewed over again, and hence it is not digested as soon or as well. One pound of the mixed food for each 100 pounds of live weight, mixed with straw, would be a suitable ration for milk cows. If fed to store cattle or cows, 25 per cent. less meal would suffice."

A Convenient Piggy.

Farmers ought to provide for swine protection from the heat of summer and the cold of winter a place where the young pigs can be fed by themselves, and where fattening as well as breeding stock may receive proper treatment. A good pasture in summer and a sunny yard in winter are the best places for pigs the greater part of the year; but during certain seasons some kind of a house is quite necessary for swine where most profitable results are required.

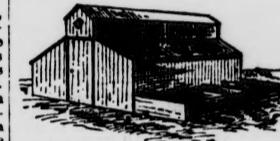


FIG. 1.—OUTSIDE VIEW OF PIGGY.

This house may be cheap or expensive, to suit the taste and means of the owner. A very good piggy is shown in the accompanying illustrations, sketches of which were furnished by an Iowa correspondent, to The American Agriculturist. The building, a prospective view of which is given in Fig. 1, is twenty feet wide and may be made as long as necessary to accommodate the number of swine to be kept. Yet it is not advisable to keep too large a number in one house; when more than seventy or seventy-five are to be raised it is advisable to build additional houses.

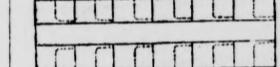


FIG. 2.—INSIDE PLAN OF PIGGY.

A width of 20 feet admits of a central alleyway 4 feet wide, and pens 8 feet wide on each side of it, as seen in Fig. 2. Each sow should have two pens 6 by 8 feet, one to sleep in and the other for use during daytime. The long outside walls are 4 feet high, with a door for each pen leading into an outside enclosure, 12 by 16 feet. The center posts are 8 feet high. Over each pen and under the center rod are small windows to admit light and air. One or two of the pens may be used for storing corn and bran. From a never failing well, situated on higher ground a short distance away, water is conveyed into the house in pipes.

Facts Worth Knowing.

One thousand women own and manage farms in Iowa.

All fowls that feather slowly are, it is claimed, hardy.

Too large pots account for many failures in flower culture.

The Herefords have proven a popular breed on the western cattle ranches.

Progressive growers no longer feed little chicks an exclusive diet of corn meal.

Fine butter is a luxury and will always command a good price in every city market.

The Augusta Rattlesnake water melon is favorably known in both northern and southern markets.

Tomato, cabbage and other tender plants are often saved at time of transplanting by dipping the roots into manure water and rich earth mixed to about the consistency of thin mush.

Profitable culture requires that care be taken in setting out plants to give sunny exposure to whatever delights in heat and sunshine, reserving partially shaded spots for plants that will thrive in the shade.

No lawn can be long maintained in good order without successive rolling. Mowing alone will not secure a good bottom without that compression which the roller tends to give. Rolling ought to be done early, before the ground becomes dry.

W. D. Philbrick believes that soaking seeds, as a rule, does more harm than good. He says: "The only chemical stuffs that have proved useful, so far as I know, are the blue vitriol to destroy germs of smut, strichnine to destroy crows and blackbirds, and smearing of tar on corn-seed for protection from these birds."

William Crozier, New York, says: "I estimate the average value of mangel for feeding stock to be \$4 per ton, or \$120 per acre; two tons—the average crop of hay—would be only \$30 per acre. The seed, manure and cultivation of a crop of mangels need not exceed \$80 per acre at the utmost, leaving a clear profit of \$40 per acre over the labor."

COST SALE

OF

Boots AND Shoes

T. T. ATKINSON

OFFERS THE

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Brandon,

AT COST PRICE

THE PUBLIC MAY EXPECT BIG BARGAINS

as the Goods were all Bought for Cash, on the very best Markets.

Call and get some of the Bargains, as the Goods must be Sold.

We Mean Business.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Brandon Boot House, Rosser Avenue,

T. T. ATKINSON.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCOLL'S LARDINE,
Pronounced on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears fully as well, as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

HEALTHY FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.

THE PILLS

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For children and the aged they are priceless.

THE OINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Thomas Holloway's Establishment.

78, NEW OXFORD STREET (near 325 OXFORD STREET), LONDON.

And are sold at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 1d., 11s., 2s., and 3s. each Box or Pot, and may be had of Medicinal Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 325, Oxford St., London, they are spurious.

Burdock

BLOOD

BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Bitterness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1887.

OTHER RAILWAYS.

While we must admit the effort of the Local Legislature, to secure competition in railways, is a very commendable one, we are not of the opinion their proceedings are the wisest conceivable in the interest of the country. There are but few who will not admit the province has, at least in the older portion, the full right to charter and protect the operation of any number of roads to the southern boundary, as well as any other boundary, even in the face of the C.P.R. contract, yet there are but few, who fully understand the situation of affairs, that will say the province has a constitutional or legal right to insist on compelling its chartering power to form connections with roads out our boundaries, or to allow roads to cross them. Here is where the real difficulty comes in. Building roads to our boundaries and confining their operations within them, is the full extent of provincial jurisdiction and all that would be guaranteed in an appeal to the privy council, but this is so far as the demands of many are concerned, would leave the country no better off than it is at present.

A perusal of clause 15 of the C.P.R. contract must also fully convince any one of its conviction, that, as matters stand, the Federal Government must protect where it alone has the power to control. To operate a line across the boundary, it is not alone sufficient that two roads, one from Manitoba and the other from the south should touch there, a crossing must first be obtained from the parliament of Canada and the C.P.R. contract says that for twenty years the parliament of Canada shall not authorise the construction or operation of such a highway. Now then is the end to be met unless a modification of the contract satisfactory to the C.P.R. is secured? We did not like a remark Mr. Kirschhofer, M.P.P., made in this connection, in the city hall, Friday evening. It was that if this railway connection was made at the boundary, he would like to see the power that could prevent crossings. This was similar to an argument Joe Martin, M.P.P., made use of in the same connection, when cornered by the writer on the same thing some three years ago. It was that "if a crossing could be got in no other way, we would have to get up a rebellion and force it." In this age of wisdom, law makers one and all ought to understand there is a constitutional avenue through which every province can get its right, and it should ask for no more. That it is right for Manitoba to build roads to the boundary few will deny, and the Privy council would secure it for the province; but to secure further liberty the consent of the Federal Government must be had, and that cannot be done until the C.P.R. is first satisfied.

We are not of those who believe the province would derive the untold advantages from the entrance of the Grand Trunk which many mostly Grits declare we would, as no guarantee can be secured that it would lead to permanent competition, but if it would drown the Grit cry of discontent, and lead to the construction of branch lines, as it doubtless would, there is an urgent necessity for it; but as we have said before this, have it in a constitutional,

THE FREE PRESS AND OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

That great organ of consistency, the Free Press, is up to its eyes in glory these times. It is aware there is a strong feeling in the country against the Federal Government's policy of disallowance of railway charters, and it has a feast, in its own estimation, hammering away at the matter. It now piles into the electors for their "stupidity" in voting for the "double-faced" candidates, who were returned in four out of five constituencies, and who came within an ace of beating "Manitoba's only representative" in the fifth; but as a matter of fact, it must be aware it is shedding its patriotic blood for naught. Instead of Messrs. Daly, Royal, Scarth and Ross being dishonest, in their pre-election promises, they are proving themselves to be honest, and in strong contrast with the sniveling jumping jack that represents Marquette. When Watson first ran it was a "Manitoba Rights" man with "Liberal tendencies," but after election he blossomed out into a full grown Reilite Grit—"Manitoba's only humbug."

When, in June 1885, Mr. Watson found he could not, in the interests of Manitoba, of whom he was the only representative, support Mr. Blake's amendment to the government's measure to make the land grants free and unrestricted, to railway companies, the best that he could do was shirk the vote, and evade all responsibility. He knew in his heart of hearts, humbug and all as he is, that Blake's proposition was unfriendly to the country, and that the government's measure was squarely in its interest, and he had neither the courage nor the manliness to say so. It will be time enough for the humbug's great defender at Winnipeg to commence calling the other representatives pet names, of its own manufacture, when they approach in hypocrisy and deception, the darling of its own creation. In the record of the Conservatives, there is not the first semblance of ground for suspicion that they will not be true, to the end, to their

election pledges—they are one and all told their constituents they were one with the government on its general policy, but were bound to use their best efforts to secure the disallowance of railway charters to the south, even if the government persisted in their past policy, and there is ample evidence they have so far been untrue in their exertions in that direction.

We know the private views of some of these four gentlemen, and they are that disallowance is not so great a drawback to the country, as the Grit claqueurs declare it is, but still they are none the less bent on carrying out as far as possible their promises to the electors. If there is an incompatibility in the position of these representatives, as the Grit Lycurgus says there is, but which no one else believes, in supporting the government on other measures while opposing it on this, the representatives are not to blame for it. These gentlemen appealed to the people on the grounds set out, and if they took any course other than the one they are taking they would be proving themselves recreant to their trust, and renegades suitable only for Grit representation.

But let the Free Press take a dose of its own record and perhaps it will soothe the aches of its own stomach. During the year 1877 until the elections in 1878, no one could possibly denounce the railway policy of the MacKenzie government in stronger language than the Free Press denounced it, and still in the elections of the latter year, Mr. Luxton appeared in Marquette as a candidate in the Grit interest, ready doubtless to give his party a hearty support in all matters excepting its railway policy, if not in that also, notwithstanding the representations of his own paper. Does the dictator of the only moral Daily see a comparison between the position of himself in the past and the representatives of Manitoba in the present, to whose election he takes so much exception?

But we can carry the painting farther if our good brother Luxton, only desires a further glance at the popular opinion of his own inconsistencies. If disallowance is continued, it is reasonable to say it is at the suggestion of the C.P.R. Co., and certainly not in the face of their protest, and yet last winter before the elections there was no man in the country more anxious than Mr. Luxton and no paper in the country more desirous than the Moral Daily, that Sir Donald A. Smith, one of the gentlemen in whose interest disallowance will be maintained, if at all, should be one of the representatives of Manitoba. Think of this line of consistency! Sir Donald desired to be elected for Winnipeg as an Independent, as a supporter of the government, in all that he believed to be right, but as a special advocate of disallowance, the very thing of which the Free Press in its new role has such a holy horror, and the consistent oracle of the consistent Grit party of Manitoba was his strongest advocate "above the earth." Could hypocrisy and arrant nonsense go further than this?

But we would like to ask our neighbor a question in taking leave of him for the present, and it is how the province would get rid of disallowance, if the destinies of the country were placed in the hands of Edward Blake and Co., and they were depending on the votes of such men as its nominee, Sir Donald A. Smith in whose interest disallowance will be maintained, if at all, should be one of the representatives of Manitoba. Think of this line of consistency! Sir Donald desired to be elected for Winnipeg as an Independent, as a supporter of the government, in all that he believed to be right, but as a special advocate of disallowance, the very thing of which the Free Press in its new role has such a holy horror, and the consistent oracle of the consistent Grit party of Manitoba was his strongest advocate "above the earth." Could hypocrisy and arrant nonsense go further than this?

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It is scarcely the best proceeding for the Local Government to lay out a calculation to build itself a southern railway to the boundary, should the charters recently passed be disallowed. It is a work of too great a magnitude in the present state of our finances, and the more especially, when there was another and an easier way out of the difficulty. The road will necessarily be at least 75 miles in length, and will cost at least say \$525,000, or more than a whole year's provincial receipts. It would have been better if the government had chartered for the first 60 miles from Winnipeg, and entered into an arrangement to construct in connection with the charter, the remaining 15 miles as a public work. In this way the road would be free from disallowance, in that the chartered portion did not interfere with the government's line of policy outside of the letter of the C.P.R. contract, and the remaining portion would be more in keeping with the provincial resources. There are other interests in the province to be assisted besides a railway for the purpose of tickling the whims of Winnipegers, and the government should see the entire credit of the one interest is not pledged for the benefit of the one institution.

It appears David Mills is not the only great stretcher in the Grit ranks; our own Edward participates in the amusement. The other day he had to take up the attention of the House a full hour supporting the Home Rule resolution of Mr. Curran. It does appear strange that such men as Mr. Blake can see it is no part of their business to interfere with the British parliament in their dealing with the other colonies of the Empire. We do not think Mr. Blake would think the parliament of any of the Australian colonies for dictating to Great Britain a line of policy for her to pursue towards the Canadian people, and for the same reason it ought to be clear to Mr. Blake, his interference with the parliament of the Mother Country can be regarded as nothing short of overgrown impertinence, by the statesmen of Great Britain. But then some men will persist in exhibiting their impertinence no matter how obnoxious the exhibition may be to others.

The Montreal Gazette referring to the effort to defeat the Manitoba Government, has the following:

"There has been no issue before the people since polling day to change the position in which the government stood towards them. Any combination to bring about the overthrow of the newly endorsed Cabinet must therefore have been based on considerations other than those of principle or desire for the general welfare."

What does Judas, Jr., think of the opinion of outsiders on his honorable effort to establish a Brown-Greenway Administration? We may inform our Montreal conferees the "other Conservative" that influenced Judas of the Prevaricator, were the promises of government plunder in the shape of printing contracts, even in the face of his oath to remain clear of contracts while a member of the house.

It would be much better if the Local Government would go slower in this railway guaranteeing business, for the present, and until more is known of the situation. Sentimentality should never be allowed to drown the prospects of a province. Already the province is in for a heavy liability on the Hudson's Bay and other schemes, and a credit must be left for other interests, which require it as much as Winnipeg needs railways. We have the history of this business before us in the provinces. In 1852, Sir Francis Hincks administration guaranteed the bonds of the Grand Trunk, to the extent of \$16,000,000, and after the amount ran up to \$23,000,000 in principal and interest Canada had to pay it, and it is now one-tenth of our national debt. Besides, we all know now the Grand Trunk would have been built if Canada never guaranteed a cent. If this line was built as a Grand Trunk connection, after Manitoba became blighted for its construction, it might either fall bodily into the hands of the C.P.R. or become involved in a pool that would render it of practically no value. Under the circumstances, it is much better to be cautious in this matter.

PROVINCIAL.

The two youths who were arrested for breaking into and robbing the postoffice and store at St. Norbert have been sent up for trial by Mr. Jos. Wolf, J. P. The young thieves stole about \$25 worth of clothing besides some cash and other small articles.

A comparison of the amount of wheat marketed at Portage la Prairie this season—that is the crop of 1886—and that marketed last season—the crop of 1885 shows as follows: The Assiniboine elevator received last season 270,000 bushels, this season 200,000 bushels; the Ogilvie Milling Co. received last season 125,000 bushels, this season 140,000 bushels, and expect to receive some 12 or 15,000 bushels yet. The reason that the amount received by the Assiniboine elevator last season was greater than this season is that this year the grain received is more for their own use for milling purposes, they not wishing to store much, and also owing to the fact that a very great deal of grain was being shipped direct from other stations close by, like McDonald, High Bluff, etc., and other places this year, which last year passed through the town elevator. The Assiniboine Milling Co. have ground already this year 135,000 bushels. The Marquette mills, operated by E. McDonald, has ground about 25,000 bushels.

The Call's Ottawa correspondent says: After several new members had spoken, during which reference was made to voting by certificate, amid loud applause Mr. Daly rose. He was not aware that he was guilty of any thing to void his election, and it might be taken for granted that protests would have been entered if the charges had been true. He had received votes by certificate the same might be said of his opponent. He went on to show that the majority against him at Deloraine amounted to twenty four, despite the calculations of his supporters, who assured him that only two votes could be allowed by certificate at each poll. Continuing, he threw the line into language by remarking it was strange that Chirne, although he had from the 14th of March to the 5th of April, did not conceive the idea of protesting the return until he visited Ottawa and received light from Mr. Blake; but fortunately, he added, the light came two days too late. He thought the reason it was proposed to upset his election was because he wanted to "saw off" against Bob Watson, whom he jokingly characterized as the Liberal whip from the lakes to the Rockies. Mr. Daly encouraged by Ministerial cheers, proceeded to rebut the accusation that the returning officers in Manitoba were partisan. A sheriff or registrar was chosen in every case but in Selkirk where a reputable gentleman performed the duty.

DOUGLAS.

On the 20th Mr. Wm. Kirby was married to Miss Tilley—congratulations.

In reply to Croaker we must say we think he has taken and swallowed the whole article. We never intended the article to be viewed in that light. In reference to rejecting last year's teacher, trustees ought to know their own business best; but we never heard but one charge laid against teacher; namely—closing school and going away too frequently, and then we understood she had permission from the trustees; but other teachers did apply for said school—a Mr. Hetherington favorably spoken of and others, we understand. Now, what your correspondent meant was this: That trustees ought not to reject one after another looking or waiting for a perfect paragon. In speaking of fixing up a general, we meant other schools as well as Elton, as Croaker may learn, if he reads said article. We mentioned one as an example, namely, Clinton. Many others have glass out, the door open &c. The other charges, we do not even attempt to reply to, nor shall we in the future, if other charges are made against us, and will close by only saying we think Croaker too over-sensitive for public usefulness.

LINDSAY, Ont., April 20.—Mr. Hudspeth, Conservative, was elected to-day in South Victoria. After the result was made known a rousing demonstration was made in honor of the new member.

FARM AND GARDEN.

FEEDING RATIONS FOR MILK COWS. HORSES THAT WILL SELL.

Directions for Building a Convenient and Economical Piggery-Hint Worthy of Consideration Wherever Vegetables Are Grown, Either for Home or Market.

When plants are removed from the soil in which the seed germinated, a considerable shock is experienced unless great care is exercised in transplanting them to their new bed. The important operation of transplanting is properly performed when the equilibrium between the functions of the roots and the leaves is soonest re-established. If plants are transplanted to a wet and particularly heavy soil, the part pressed to the roots will bake and contract, leaving open spaces near the roots. The earth into which plants are to be shifted should be freshly dug, as it seems to encourage an early emission of young rootlets; and it should be as fine as possible, so that every part of the roots may come in contact with soil and moisture.

If the earth has been freshly stirred and is moist enough to allow planting holes to be made by the dibble, without caving in, and the soil is not very sandy, new roots will soon begin to grow, and the warm soil will push these rapidly forward.



PROPER USE OF THE DIBBLE.

A. Oemler, in some very sound advice given to truck farmers of the south, furnishes directions that may be safely followed in any locality where vegetable and strawberry plants are grown. Following are some of his suggestions: In transplanting such plants as the strawberry, the fibrous roots should be opened out as much as possible, while the root of the tap root plant, as the cabbage, beet, etc., should be placed regularly up and down and not bent upon itself. If such root is bent, the nutritive matter in descending from the leaves will be interrupted at the bend, and new rootlets will be slow to appear beyond it. In transplanting, the soil ought to be uniformly, but not harshly, pressed to the roots their entire length, from the extreme lower point upward.

With the exception of asparagus, horseradish, onions and such plants as emit new roots along the lower portion of the stem, as tomatoes, cabbage, etc., it is a safe rule to put down the plant to the depth of which it originally grew. In sandy soil it sometimes becomes necessary, in a drought, during an entire transplanting season, to water the plants after they are set out. In this case the watered surface should be covered with dry soil to prevent baking.

In a loose, fine, light soil, free from sticks, stones, pebbles, etc., the hand alone is often used in transplanting on a small scale, but either the planting stick or dibble, or the trowel, is preferable. The trowel is the safer implement in the hands of an unskilled workman. In using the dibble, it is thrust into the soil to at least the full depth at which the plant is to be inserted, the hole is then widened by a rotary motion of the implement.

To insert the plant properly, it is held between the thumb and the index finger of the left hand, and thus placed in the hole; the dibble is then plunged into the ground two or three inches from the plant, in a direction with its point toward a little below the end of the root. The engraving, taken from French Farming, shows the hole made by the dibble with the root of the plant within it. The dibble is thrust into the ground, ready to fix the root in place, by using the point as a fulcrum and moving the handle of the dibble from the end of the soil will be pressed to the root for its entire length from a to c. If this is done with sufficient force, it will fix the delicate plant firmly in the soil. If, on the other hand, the dibble is inserted perpendicularly or parallel with the plant instead of at an angle, or if it is partly withdrawn before the movement from a to c is completed, the soil will only be pressed to the root at the top, leaving its more important part loosely suspended in an open excavation of the soil.

Planting proceeds most conveniently from left to right. When the trowel is employed the operation is the same, except that the implement is inserted in front of the plant instead of at its side.

Horses That Sell Well.

There is no branch of the stock industry that, with judicious management, pays better than rearing horses. Farmers may come in for their share of profits in this industry if they will but exercise common sense. There are enough trotters; remember this and leave their rearing and training to professional breeders. The farmer's opportunity lies in the production of good, serviceable animals, which will sell at a remunerative price. Such horses always pay, and there is not half the risk in raising these there is with the lighter and more nervous trotters. It is only about one trotter in 500 that amounts to anything—at least that makes a sufficiently good record to pay for his trouble and brings a big sum extra. When a trotter falls below a certain standard he is the most valueless of horses to own.

There is always a ready sale for half-bred percherons, as is there indeed for any good shaped horse that will weigh from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds. The quick stepping ones prove excellent coaches and are in demand as carriage teams, while the more clumsy, slow going animals prove valuable as cart and truck horses.

Cultivation of the Peach.

While the peach can be successfully cultivated out of doors anywhere south of 42 degrees north latitude and under an altitude of 9,000 feet, yet it is not a safe crop north of 30 degrees. But south of this, even to Florida and Texas, it flourishes with the greatest luxuriance. The difference of latitude must determine to considerable extent the value of a variety, yet experience has proven that some varieties do well wherever the peach will succeed at all. These varieties are justly regarded as most valuable for general cultivation. Pre-eminent among these harder sorts stand the Crawford and Nixon, black types of the white and yellow varieties, respectively.

A diversity of opinion exists among intelligent growers in regard to the height of the head of a peach tree, or rather what height the head should be allowed to begin to form. The arguments advanced by advocates of low heads are two. First, that the fruit is nearer the ground and more easily picked; second, that the heads withstand the storms better and are not so easily blown down. Growers opposed to low heads claim that the lower branches die for want of sufficient air and sunshine, and that low heads prevent convenient cultivation. J. A. Fulton, a well known authority in the peach growing district of Delaware, thinks the proper height from which to start the head, as this admits of room enough to cultivate around the trees with a mow or low set.

Multitudinous Poultry Twaddlers.

William Winter denies the authenticity of an alleged interview with him published in a Boston paper. He says: "For thirty years I have labored in literature, and have always respected and sustained its dignity and honor of my profession. It is no light thing that I now find myself entrapped and paraded as one of these multitudinous poultry twaddlers who fill the newspapers with the clamor of their gab and cackle and effluvia of their personal conceit."—New York Graphic.

Gilding Glass.

A process for gilding or decorating glass with gold and silver has been brought out. It is stated to be a revival of an older process, or in other words the discovery of a lost art. The metal is precipitated on the back of the glass, and then coated with a protective composition which excludes the atmosphere.—Boston Budget.

LONELINESS OF THE CZAR.

Not a man in the world more lonely to be pitied—The Nihilists.

There is not a man in the world more lonely to be pitied than the present emperor of Russia. The loneliness of kings, a loneliness naturally resulting from their place, which hardly admits of friendship, and does not admit of equality, is always terrible, and is frequently so bad that they sacrifice themselves so severely that they break through all restraints of prudence and moral law in order to rid of it. Rather than not have friends, people before whom they can discharge their minds and enter into mutual simplicities, they will give all power to favorite or to women whom they could buy without any such sacrifice of their status or their subjects. The loneliness of a czar is absolute, as a czar and as swiftly obeyed, so far above his subjects that Count Tolstoy, in the famous series of historic sketches which he calls "War and Peace," and issues as a book, describes nobles as fainting at the sight of him, must be almost shocking. He is so utterly master, he can completely and instantly make and to make, the hostile exertion of his will to force that he can have no true equal, friend, or easy companion.

He may, like Alexander II, try to surround himself, or, like many czars, surround himself with mistresses, but the distance remains always too great for the friendship, or for any perfect alliance from society of the troubles of the czar, any lightening of that burden of envy which, when his word is always fulfilled, presses on the conscience even of the kings. It is scarcely possible to be disinterested with a czar if only for the terrible powers he has; friendship goes in your hands, scarcely possible even for the czar not to perceive or to suspect in every sentence uttered some concealed intent. In any nature such a person must beget habitual suspicion and also beget the most unlikely quarters, that he is privy to, and that he is privy to his virtues, and that he is privy to his vices, and that he is privy to his thoughts, and we may imagine that his thoughts and his heights of suspicionness may rise to the highest point. And this has been driven by the Nihilists into a life of almost solitary life at every hour in the day and from the most unlikely quarters, that he is privy to his vices, and that he is privy to his thoughts, and we may imagine that his thoughts and his heights of suspicionness may rise to the highest point. And this has been driven by the Nihilists into a life of almost solitary life at every hour in the day and from the most unlikely quarters, that he is privy to his vices, and that he is privy to his thoughts, and we may imagine that his thoughts and his heights of suspicionness may rise to the highest point. And this has been driven by the Nihilists into a life of almost solitary life at every hour in the day and from the most unlikely quarters, that he is privy to his vices, and that he is privy to his thoughts, and we may imagine that his thoughts and his heights of suspicionness may rise to the highest point. 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MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

THE HUSBAND PREPARES A GRAND SURPRISE FOR HIS WIFE.

He guarantees to furnish plenty of Milk for the Family—The Cow and Calf, the Butcher's Explanation—Effects of Cow-Milk.

What do you think?" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he rushed into the sitting room without taking time to leave his hat and coat on the hall rack.

"So far our relations dead?"

"Relations? Naw! Mrs. Bowser, for the past two or three weeks I have been preparing a surprise for you—a great surprise. How much milk do we use around here daily?"

"Three quarts of milk and a pint of cream."

"Exactly. Mrs. Bowser, exactly. And I want twenty-four cents. You call it milk, but what is it? A compound of cow's milk, which must kill us in the long run?"

"And are you going to change milk?"

"Exactly, Mrs. Bowser. I am going to change milkman after this!"

"You're going to—"

"Yes, I'm going to buy a cow!"

"But you always get cheated on such things."

"That's all you know about it! When I make 25 per cent. profit, I want to be tickled. A cow will be the best investment we ever made, just for yourself. There are twelve quarts of milk per day, at six cents per quart. That's seventy-two cents per day, or the cost of her keeping, and that's a clear profit of \$4.29. Is that a waste? We can't use over four quarts of milk, and can therefore sell eight to the neighbors. Just speak to Green and Smith, and they will you?"

Mrs. BOWSER'S WARNING.

"Mr. Bowser, don't you remember that?"

"Pig! pig! What has a Durham cow got to do with a short horn pig? And, besides, our own base conduct killed that animal. Mrs. Bowser, don't you dare attempt any tricks on my cow. I don't want a scandal but I'll divorce you if you ever look cross-eyed at her."

"Well, we'll see how you'll come out!"

"Oh, yes—throw cold water on my efforts to give you all the comforts of life. It's a wonder to me that I don't get discouraged and go to the gutter, as many a good man has."

Early the next morning a woman appeared with a cow and calf, having them behind her wagon. The calf was tied well as the cow, and I noticed that it seemed to be doing its best to keep away from her. This seemed so singular that I went to the back door to speak to Mr. Bowser about it, but he promptly called me:

"Get back there! Do you want to get a cow excited and her blood heated?"

He paid for his new milk cow and placed cow and calf in the barn, and after being an hour to quiet down he came for me. After looking the answer I asked:

"Mr. Bowser, how old is that calf?"

"Three weeks."

"What that cow is its mother?"

"No, mother! You don't think he's its grandfather, do you? You must be going soft in the head!"

"Please notice that she won't own it?"

"She's ready to cripple it if it gets near her."

"Mr. Bowser, you go in and attend to your cow and that will vex baby, and I dare to come near this barn."

"You have become cross-eyed and faded!"

"I'm not, but two hours later, when he bent her up to buy the calf, I slipped behind the man's back."

"The way of it Bowser. That calf is any more than you are Victoria's brother. The cow may be old, however, she looks like a

"The calf was driven away, and Mr. Bowser, in the afternoon at making a meal and fixing buttons on the cow's tail, supper went out and as he brought it in a pull even set on the kitchen table with the

"I have had six quarts more, but I

"I have a great deal about drinking water for supper, and the cook was

"I have to go to the neighborhood to drum up

"He held me in lofty contempt, but finally melted enough to

"What do you taste any chalk in that?"

"No, but did you observe that it had an

"What do you mean?"

"If that calf didn't belong to her what

"Because you turned as white as a sheet, after a great effort managed to say:

"The inference is that you don't know enough to come in when it rains?"

"Mrs. Bowser, I killed off my hens, and you

"Please to death of my pig! Take care not to compare with my cow! There is

"I don't know which a human being can be

"Nothing further was said until next morning when the quantity of milk dropped to four quarts. I began to guess and amazement, but Mr. Bowser interrupted me with:

"I don't expect even that much this morning. She is grieving for her calf."

"The quantity at night was the same, and Mr. Bowser's marble brow wore a

"Worry. At the end of a week the quantity had fallen to three quarts at a time, even with Mr. Bowser feeding two pounds of meal per day. Then I vented my spleen."

"Mr. Bowser, I was satisfied from the fact that you had been swindled. That

"You were? Well, I wasn't! She's

"I paid for that calf until her milk is

"at least \$20 more than she cost me."

"She sent the beast from March to September, and yielded us about \$10 worth

"for fodder. Her first cost,

"and her to a suburban butcher for

"and on the evening the true was concluded, and as we sat in the gloom, I remarked:

"Well, it hardly paid us to buy the cow."

"It didn't, she I expected you'd be flinging out some insult pretty soon! Why didn't it pay us? Who coaxed me into buying her? Who did her malicious best to drive that cow to her grave? Mrs. Bowser, I just wish you had some bushes to live with!"—Detroit Free Press.

The death rate at St. Petersburg exceeds the birth rate by nearly 100 per month.

Things Farmers Tell One Another.

Stable manure, says Professor Chamberlain, of Iowa, is the best fertilizer on earth.

Professor Roberts favors a free use of cottonseed meal for cows, on account of its being a good milk producing food and the fertilizing properties it leaves in the droppings.

P. J. Berkman, Augusta, Ga., who has tested many varieties of strawberries, numbers the following rich sorts that thrive in moist soils: Sharpless, Wilson, Downing, Kentucky and Monarch of the West.

Josiah Hoopes says that Crawford's Loto, Druid Hill, Mountain Rose, Old Milton, Pinecock, Reeves' Favorite and Stump are the cream of a long list of peaches certain to produce crops wherever peach trees can be grown at all.

An experienced stockman tells that a ton of bran fed with two tons of hay is worth as much as four tons of hay fed alone to either horses, cattle or sheep.

The feed cutter is necessary to make bran so profitable a feed.

Vick says: "The practice of spraying apple orchards just after the fruit has ripened with Paris green or London purple is coming more and more into favor, as it proves to be effective for the destruction of the codlin moth, and with no injurious effects to fruit trees."

Mortality Among Children.

Before the Paris Foundling Hospital adopted the expedient of placing children in families in the country its mortality rates averaged 50 per cent. a year, under the new system the death rate sank to 30 per cent. for the whole time the foundations were in its wards, which enters the school age. The Hospital San Spirito in Rome records the difference of mortality between the children it places with families in the country at 88.73 to 12.80 per centum. This is for abandoned infants.—Charles D. Kellogg.

A Dog's Howling Note.

Dr. W. H. Walsh says that he once saw a dog who invariably uttered a heart rending howl when the note F sharp on the fifth line of the treble clef was struck on the piano. He had seen him rouse up out of apparent sleep at the sound.

The animal proved, under repeated trials, perfectly indifferent to the semitone and below that note, to its octaves and, in fact, to all other notes.

Precious Stones Imported.

The value of the precious stones honestly imported into the United States is between \$8,000,000 and \$9,000,000 per annum, and it has been calculated that one-half to that sum escape payment of the duty.—Home Journal.

The lobster lays from 2,000 to 12,000 eggs, of which probably 1,000 are hatched.

England's Wheat Imports.

England, it is stated, now imports from Russia 5,000,000 hundred weight of wheat, against 10,000,000 fifteen years ago. In the same interval the import from America has increased from 12,000,000 hundred weight to 20,000,000.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Mannures for Garden Purposes.

For garden purposes there is nothing better than well rotted stable manure, with which tobacco stems, bones, leaves or any refuse vegetable or animal matter may be composted with advantage. This should be plowed in unless the soil is quite sandy and the manure very fine, when it may be applied on the surface, and simply harrowed or raked in. Plaster, salt, wood ashes, guano, ground bone, all are valuable and can be used to advantage in connection with the stable manure. Plaster should not be applied until the plants are well up. Ashes and salt should not be mixed with the other manures, and may be sown broadcast and raked in just before planting. Guano, ground bone and superphosphate give better results if one-half is sown broadcast at planting and the balance when the vegetables are half grown. In some cases sand, leached ashes and peat on clay soils, and clay and muck on sandy soils, will prove as valuable as manures. Occasionally a spot which has been used for a garden for many years will become unproductive in spite of liberal manurings. We know of no remedy than to abandon it for a garden, seed down to clover and allow it to remain two years, when it may be plowed under, and the garden will be found to have regained its original fertility.

Oat or Wheat Straw.

The question often arises among farmers as to the relative value of oat and wheat straw for feeding purposes. To make an accurate comparison between these straws it would be necessary that each kind should be cut at exactly the same stage of maturity, while in practice oats are usually cut at an earlier stage of ripeness than is wheat. Wheat straw in an average condition, according to the analysis of as high an authority as Dr. Volkner, contains 12 per cent. of fatty matter, from 2 to 3 per cent. of nitrogenous compounds, 4 to 6 per cent. of sugar and mucilaginous matter, soluble in water, and about 20 per cent. of fiber, all sufficiently soft state to yield to the action of digestive liquids. Oat straw was found to be somewhat similar in composition as far as the proportions of oil and nitrogenous compounds are concerned, but it contained more sugar and extractive matter and a much larger proportion of digestible fiber. While in the case of wheat straw, rather more than one-fourth of the total fiber is digestible, in the case of oat straw considerably more than one-half of the fiber is soluble. Oat straw, then, as a rule, is superior in feeding value, because it contains a much larger proportion of digestible fat forming and heat producing properties.

Mr. Bowser, I was satisfied from the fact that you had been swindled. That you were? Well, I wasn't! She's

"I paid for that calf until her milk is

"at least \$20 more than she cost me."

"She sent the beast from March to September, and yielded us about \$10 worth

"for fodder. Her first cost,

"and her to a suburban butcher for

CITY POUND.

Impounded this 9th day of April, 1857, one Roan Bull, rising two years old. If not released before the 19th the same will be sold at the Pound at 10 o'clock on the 4th of May, to defray the costs of keep, &c., in accordance with the law of the City.

W. H. WHEELDON,
Pound Keeper.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 30th April, 1857, for the delivery of Indian Supplies to the Department of Indian Affairs, 1856, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Ozen, Cows, Hails, Agricultural implements, Tools, Axes, &c., due paid, at various points in Manitoba.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Particulars—order for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods listed in the Schedule, and the tenderer reserves the right to receive payment for all the goods in full, or for any portion of a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, at the time of delivery, for the amount of the tender, which will be retained by the party tendering, unless otherwise directed.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

The contract elements of a particular make are mentioned, it is because the articles so designated suit the Department for the purpose required better than others; in such case the competition between tenders must be determined by the same, to be in the transportation of the goods.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors will make proper arrangements for such, to be forwarded at the time of delivery, or to the Department of Indian Affairs at the point of delivery.

Tenders will please note carefully the following conditions:—

1. Payment will not be paid for until the Department has been assured of the satisfactory delivery of each article for which payment is claimed.

2. No tender for supplies of a description different from that for which payment is claimed, or for any portion of the amount of the tender, will be accepted.

3. Particulars of the articles tendered, and an invoice must accompany each separate article, and must be in the Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa, and one to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, if the supplies are for the North-West Territories, and one to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Winnipeg, or at any one of the unincorporated Indian Agencies.

4. When tenders are accepted, the amount of the payment will be paid for until the amount of the tender is paid.

5. When tenders are accepted, the amount of the payment will be paid for until the amount of the tender is paid.

6. When supplies are to be delivered "equal to the amount of supplies tendered," the tenders should understand that the supplies is to be given either at the Department of Indian Affairs, at the office of the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or at the office of the Inspector in charge at Winnipeg, or at any one of the unincorporated Indian Agencies.

7. Agents—Agents.

H. Martineau..... The Narrows, Lake Manitoba.

E. Ogletree..... Portage la Prairie.

A. M. Muske..... St. Peter's.

R. J. N. Evans..... Fort Garry.

G. G. Price..... Fort Dauphin.

John McIntyre..... Savane.

J. Reader..... Grand Rapids.

A. Mackay..... Berens River.

A. North-West Territories.....

J. A. Marsden..... Little Mountain.

A. McDonald..... Crooked Lakes.

W. S. Grant..... Assiniboine Reserve.

P. J. Williams..... Moose-petting's Reserve.

H. Keith..... Touchwood Hills.

J. M. Rae..... Prince Albert.

J. A. McKay..... Battiseed.

J. A. Mitchell..... Moose Lakes.

J. A. Mitchell..... Victoria.

W. Anderson..... Edmonton.

S. B. Lucas..... Prince Albert.

W. Pocklington..... Birchwood Crossing.

M. C. McDonald..... Sarce Reserve.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may seem to be inferior to the standard article, or in view of the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Officers or Agents aforesaid.

These Supplies must not be mutilated—they must be sold in their original packages, and the supply of one article only is tendered for, and tenders should be in the covering letter accompanying their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered, and the lowest of any tender necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, Feb'y, 1857.

and that no attention will be paid to a sample of any article which may seem to be inferior to the standard article, or in view of the Department of Indian Affairs or any one of its Officers or Agents aforesaid.

These Supplies must not be mutilated—they must be sold in their original packages, and the supply of one article only is tendered for, and tenders should be in the covering letter accompanying their tender, name the pages of the Schedule on which are the articles for which they have tendered, and the lowest of any tender necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque on a Canadian Bank for an amount equal to ten per cent. of the total value of the articles tendered for, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. The tenders will be returned to the tenderer.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,

Comptroller N.W.M. Police.

Ottawa, March 25th, 1857.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the effects of early hasty eating, the results of ignorance or folly, will find the following advice of value:—

"Minors and Old Men who are broken down from the effects of abuse or overwork, and in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess for any time, will find in Dr. V. L. Johnson's Treatise on Diseases for and of the Human Body, a book which will be sent to any address on receipt of two stamps. Address M. V. LEBON, 47 Wellington St. E., Toronto."

The Ladies' Attention

IS REQUESTED TO THE

Mammoth Special Sale of

DRESS GOODS

AT

CHEAPSIDE,

For ONE WEEK only, commencing on Saturday, the 30th instant, and to continue until Friday, the 6th of May, when we will offer, without reserve, the whole of our well-known Stock of over SIX HUNDRED PIECES of Dress Goods, Cashmeres and Suitings, at the following reductions,

WHICH ARE REGARDLESS OF COST PRICE.

Reg. Price.	Sale Price.	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
Dress Goods.....	20.....15	Cashmeres.....	35.....25
Do.....	25.....18½	Do.....	40.....30
Do.....	30.....22	Do.....	50.....38
Do.....	35.....28	Do.....	60.....47
Do.....	40.....30	Do.....	75.....58
Do.....	45.....33	Do.....	90.....70
Do.....	50.....37½	Do.....	100.....75
Do.....	75.....58	Do.....	125.....100

As our whole Stock throughout is marked in Plain Figures you can come feeling assured that the above reductions are bona-fide, and our Dress Goods Stock is, without exception, the finest and largest in Brandon.

We make the time a week in order to give our Customers out of town a chance to avail themselves of this GREAT CHANCE FOR CHEAP GOODS.

We also offer the most complete Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS AND CAPS, &c., &c., at the lowest possible figures to be had in Canada.

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.

Buy your Dress Goods at Cheapside.

F. NATION & CO.,

Corner Rosser Avenue & 8th Street.

ROSE & CO., CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS,

Rosser Ave., Brandon,

(NEXT DOOR TO CORNER 10th STREET).

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

THORLEY

H

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

MOOSE HUNTING.

ONE MAN DOES THE WORK WHILE THE OTHER SEES THE FUN.

Pleasures of Hunting by Jack Light.
How the Moose, Feeding by Night, Becomes, the Prey of the Hunter, After the Shot.

The moose seeks his food where the low water lily is found. It is not, however, the leaves nor the blossoms which are sought, but the roots. These extend in a perfect network through the mud in which they grow, attaining a thickness exceeding a man's arm and an indefinite length. There is no disputing about tastes, and consequently we will not criticise the moose for being so fond of this vegetable. But to the human palate it is dry, insipid and puckery. To obtain this he will wade out into the water and submerge his head beneath the surface until even his ears are submerged. Then having wracked a chunk of greater or less length from its bed, he withdraws his head, and, dripping water from each of the numerous angles which characterize his ugly physiognomy, he stands the picture of pure animal enjoyment, chewing away at one end of the root, while the other sticks out of his mouth like a cigar. To catch him in the middle of this performance is the constant burden of the hunter's prayers.

Should the night promise to be still, warm and dark, the hunter secures the reflector of his jack until it shines like silver, and breathes upon and wipes its glass lens until it is speckless. The lamp within should emit a powerful light, but the casting must be so constructed that not the faintest glimmer can escape until its aid is required, and a hinged cover, which caps the glass, is dropped.

In this, as in most other forms of moose hunting, two form the company—one to do the work while the other takes in the fun—and, as in many other things in this life, ultimate success depends more on the skill of the former than that of the latter.

After the jack has been lit some twenty minutes, so that the maximum of light possible without smoke is attained, the pair betake themselves to the shore. Blankets are spread on the bottom of the boat to deaden any motion of the feet. He who is to shoot seats him off in the bow, while his companion first wraps him in blankets and then secures the jack. This is best suspended from a frame behind the rudder, so that it should be so connected with his hand that the beam of light will follow its every motion when the jack is open. With the glass uncovered, the rod is thrown to the shoulder, and the connection of the jack with the headgear is so adjusted that when the most convenient aim is taken it will be directly in the center of illumination. Thus both sights of the rifle are perfectly visible, and the difficulty is no longer to shoot with accuracy, but only to obtain a sufficiently distinct view of the object to be hit.

When this is complete the other takes his place in the stern, folds his blanket over his hip, and, grasping his paddle, passes from the bank. The jack is then closed, and complete darkness and silence follow.

As helpless as the shadow of a cloud, the canoe steals along, hour after hour, its occupants, relying solely on the sense of hearing, straining every nerve to detect an indication of the near neighborhood of the game they seek.

At last comes a low and measured sound—slosh, slosh, slosh, and then oil is still again. The heart of the hunter shrivels within him to the size of a lemon, and thumps into his throat, where it keeps up such a thumping that it seems impossible that the noise should escape the quickener of the game. With the utmost caution the rate is brought to the full ebb, and the left hand freed, ready to open the jack at the prearranged signal, which it is the duty of the paddler to give.

Every ache and pain at once forgotten in the all absorbing question, Will he remain in the water or take to the land, and burying himself in the woods, escape? For he is still far beyond the range of the jack, and not till it will surely show him up must it be opened. If the motion of the canoe was slow before, it seems doubly so now, and minute after minute, each apparently an hour, drags on, and still the noise, repeated at intervals, seems no nearer.

At length, after a seemingly endless delay, comes the signal to open the jack, and the light streams forth. There he stands, not leg deep in the water, dim, shadowy and monstrous, his eyes glaring green in the light, with the malevolence of a demon. He will stay but for a second, and only to decide which way to retreat. Raise the rifle slowly, but lose no time. Draw as careful a bead as though shooting at a two-inch bull's eye, and give it to him right through—not behind—the middle of the fore shoulder. For a second the smoke obscures the result. Is he down or up? In either case, does him again if you can, but if you cannot, close the jack at once. Now is no time to ask your companion: Do you think I hit him? If you were silent before, be doubly so now, and listen. Does he burst into and tear through the woods as though he had gone into the kindling wood business, and was laying in a winter's stock, and do you hear him crashing and smashing until the sound dies away on the distant mountain side? It was a clear miss, or at best a graze. But no; the uproar dies away and a silence you can almost feel ensues. What sound is that from the neighboring woods? There he is! You can hear him breathe and wheeze at every inspiration. It is well. The shot was a little too far back, but it was pretty well placed all the same. Now withdraw with the stillness of death itself, and not until at least half a mile intervenes whisper to your companion: "Well, I guess that's our meal, what do you think?"

For if from any act of yours he discovers what has hurt him, particularly if you attempt to bind, he will either attack at once, in which case you will be in desperate peril, or he will travel till he drops, perhaps miles and miles away, and the foxes and other marauders of the forest alone will profit by his death. Whereas if you leave him to attribute his distress to a stroke of lightning or a fit of indigestion, or to any cause other than the agency of man, you

will find him in the morning, if not lying dead, where you last heard him, at all events so enfeebled that you may still hunt him with the certainty of success.—Henry P. Wells in Harper's Magazine.

Photographs of Surgical Operations.
Dr. Gerster, brother of the celebrated prima donna, is making a collection of instantaneous photographs of difficult surgical operations for the benefit of students. Each photograph is taken under his personal direction, and is intended to show them precisely the best method of placing the patient, arranging the auxiliaries, and holding the instruments.

A Chinook Wind.

A Brandonian, who has just returned from a flying trip to Portland, Ore., relates how he left Chicago with the mercury at zero, and went on to find it constantly sinking, until with two locomotives it was difficult to get up steam to drag the train; and with a running fire in the cars it was still necessary to keep muffled in furs to be anything near comfortable. He says that in crossing snowy plains through Dakota, when everybody was bundled up to the eyes, a man accustomed to the country suddenly threw back his heavy miter cap, exclaiming:

"There, we've struck a Chinook wind. Now we are all right. I'm going out on the platform."

Those not accustomed to the idiosyncrasies of the American climate in that specific locality regarded the man as beside himself, but when the platform was visited by the more daring ones it was discovered that the temperature was that of a mild spring day. The snow everywhere was visibly melting with much rapidity, and the mysterious wind seemed to have blown in a new season. The name of this warm breeze is the same as that of a tribe of Indians of British Columbia, who perhaps manufacture it, and it is said to be so warm that it destroys three or four feet of snow in a single night. The gentleman who relates this thermic voyage closes by relating how when he arrived at Portland pansies were blooming in the garden beds, and mildness had possession of the land; an ending which is especially effective in these frozen days.—Providence Journal.

Preparation of Sherbet.

The beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied, and of which there are many varieties—from the bowl of water with a sprig of lemon to the clear concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it. Preparing sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in so trifly a country as Persia, and one upon which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar, and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption.

Another sherbet is much drunk, which I must not omit to mention, called guzandeh—literally the honey of the tamarind tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the produce of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insects collected and the honey is preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used; in all other classes sherbet is served in china bowls, and drunk from deep wooden spoons carved in pearlwood.—Belgrave.

Work of an Ammanuend.

Pushed as the writer always is to the highest rate of speed which he commands, he must bend every energy to the task. Brain and muscle must be strained to the utmost to accomplish their work, and the notes completed, he must set to work with assiduity to transcribe them for use, a task requiring, as he knows, four times the period occupied by the dictation, but which fact many otherwise intelligent masters are frequently unable to comprehend. The strangest experience of short-hand writers is the inability of the employer to understand the difference between a spoken and written language to the proportion of time required to produce them respectively, and the ignorance which is the outgrowth of this ignorance is one of the peculiar hardships of the shorthand writer.

It is as though a messenger should be required to emulate a racehorse in celerity of motion. He therefore bends all his energies to hasten his transcript, and his day's work leaves him fatigued beyond any of his fellow clerks. For this reason the work is not adapted to women. The strain is too great, and although in some instances a good constitution may enable the worker to endure for years, injury is sustained which is generally irreparable.

—F. P. Fairbanks in the Journalist.

The Bill Always Correct.

"I see you have got me down for burning 2,600 feet of gas in December," he said as he laid the bill down on the counter.

"Yes. December generally runs up the gas bills."

"But we were not at home in December. We left here on the last day of November, and didn't get back until the 2d of January."

"Well, the meter says you consumed it."

"Well, I can prove that the house was shut up."

"Did you find everything all right when you returned?"

"Yes, except that some one had broken in and stolen a few towels."

"Ah, that explains! I knew the meter couldn't lie! You see, he had to light the gas to find the towels, and your bill is correct."—Detroit Free Press.

Wax Model of a Human Body.

The wax model of a normal human body, which, under the auspices and direction of Councillor Professor Waldeyer, is being made at the Berlin School of Anatomy by Sculptor Schutz, was for the first time, a fortnight ago, at one of the medical courses. Its completion will take some years yet; meanwhile the artist is only allowed to work in Professor Waldeyer's study. Thus far, no less than seventy corpses have been required for the accurate execution of the model.—Boston Transcript.

Money to Loan. "EXCELSIOR,

MANITOBA

Mortgage and Investment Co.

(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL . . . \$2,500,000.

LOCAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Hon. C. P. Brown, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.

Mr. George, Esq., Manager, Bank of Montreal.

Winnipeg.

A. F. Eise, Esq., Land Commissioner, Man.

and N. W. Railway Company.

A. W. Ross, Esq., M.P.P.

H. Hunter, Esq., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

This Company has been formed expressly for the purpose of raising money on the security of

real estate in Manitoba.

Advances made on the security of farm and

city property at lowest current rates.

HEAD OFFICE—St. George's Street, 226,

Winnipeg.

L. M. Lewis, Manager.

DALY & COLDWELL.

BARRISTERS, &c.

Agents for BRANDON.

CALL AT

A. O. KERR'S

For Sample Package

Pure Gold Baking Powder,

One trial will convince you it is the

BEST.

Starberry, Raspberry
AND
BLACK Currant JAMS
BY THE POUND.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS & GROCERIES
OF THE BEST QUALITY.

CHOICE BISCUITS

in great variety!

FARM PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE

Perfect Fits.

IF YOU WANT A

Cheap & Neat Fitting Suit

—Call on—

L. STOCKTON,

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Fashionable
Winter
Suits
FROM \$16 UP.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. Bring along your cash and we will make prices suit you.

L. STOCKTON.

Pioneer Tailor.

SMALL-POX!

Marks Can be Removed

LEON & CO.,

London, Perfumers to H. M. the Queen, have invented and patented the world-renowned

Obliterator,

Which removes Small-pox Marks of however long standing. The application is simple and harmless, causes no inconvenience and contains nothing injurious.

Price, \$2.50.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

LEON & CO.'S. "DEPILATORY."

Removes Superfluous Hair in a few minutes without pain or unpleasant sensation, never to grow again. Simple and harmless.

Full directions sent by mail. Price \$1.00.

CEO. W. SHAW, General Agent

219 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

Here you are Gentlemen.

Wm. Wilson,

THE

BEST Horse Shoer

In the City, also

CARRIAGE BUILDING

AND

General Blacksmithing

9TH. STREET BRANDON.

GENTLEMEN, Give us a call.

MAIL BOOKSTORE,

One door west of Postoffice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleepers cars will be run

on all three passenger trains between Win-

NIPEG and Brandon and Port Arthur.

For information, address

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,

Gen. Superintendent.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE,

Gen. Superintendent.

Trains move on Brandon time.

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Gen. Superintendent.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

CITY COUNCIL.

Present last Monday—Ald. A. Kelly, T. R. Kelly, Munro, Alexander, McDairmid, Hughes, Anderson and Fleming. Last minutes adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From E. Fitz, Bucke, asking improvement on a track on 12th st.—Sent to Fire, Water and Light.

From E. Fitz, Bucke, offering to light the city with electric light; 15 lights of 1500 watt per month, the city hall and other public institutions at a reasonable rate.

From Argyle municipality, enclosing a copy to the government asking for enlarged school grants.

From the city solicitor, advising the council to offer Mr. Cliffe a small amount in settlement of tax sale difficulty.—Faled.

From A. Smith, offering to cover the lease as per plan enclosed, for \$10.

RETIREMENTS.

R. Wilson and others, asking a sidewalk on east side of 5th street from Rossie Avenue to the rear of Mr. Wilson's house. Mr. Wilson was head on the matter and a motion to grant request, by Mr. Hughes and Munro was put and carried.

From W. H. Hooper and others asking the council to adopt the electric light in the city.

From D. H. Cooper, asking for a sidewalk from Prince to Lorne ave. The matter was referred to Board of Works.

A. Kelly found Ald. Anderson objecting to sidewalk now, when he got last evening a report granted for a sidewalk for his own convenience.

REPORTS.

Finance and Assessment—That the sum amount of \$3,600 be paid.

Police and Police, Health and Relief—Unsettled accounts pass:

W. Brown, \$8.00

L. Stockton, 25.00

That the report of poundkeeper be referred and for correction.

ENQUIRIES.

That garage ground was not properly looked after.

Mr. Hughes complained that teamsters were for scavenging and other purposes not protected as teams from the country are often doing their work.

In. McDonald, health inspector, acknowledged he had not found the root house he sent to examine on 7th street in a dangerous condition.

In. Fleming complained of the state J. R. Morris back yard in the vicinity of the root house.

MOTIONS.

Anderson—Hughes—That the city solicitor be requested to send Mr. Smart, M.P.P. certain amendments to the municipal law affecting Brandon, and ask him to have the changes made.

Hughes suggested an amendment to the city that the city derive greater advantages than it now does.

Alexander—Hughes—That the owner of the root house on 7th be requested to put it in a fit state.

Alexander—Hughes—That the council give \$500.

Alexander—T. E. Kelly—That no action be taken in the location of electric light.—Lost.

Hughes wanted the matter fully considered, as of the large petition. He believed in it, but, if it might be an advantage to the city.

Mr. Hughes was asked. The lights would cost more than \$720 for one year, and extra cost, the company would have with the work. If the contract was given, he would share the institution in the city which would be quite an acquisition to the city.

Mr. Hughes—In amendment, that a committee be appointed to interview the electric light's agent and see the best place in the interest of the city.

Mr. Hughes—That the clerk communicate with Mr. Smart and secure some means to define clearly the number of houses, etc., etc., entitled to be taxed to enable the city to collect a large amount of taxes.

Mr. Anderson—That the council consider the council of Argyle re school in the same time that the chief of police in the Miller's back premises be cleaned.

Mr. Hughes—That A. Smith's tender for the same be accepted.

Mr. Hughes—That to know where the money is spent.

Mr. Hughes—That the town bell can be heard.

Mr. Hughes—That owner of property be asked to stand he asked to stand.

A. Kelly—That Local Government be given a small allowance on its first budget.—Carried.

Mr. Hughes—That this council intend of Work to erect crossing of street north of track on 12th street.

April 22.—Mr. Wm. Obrien, of Brandon, has arrived here for the purpose of meeting with the Irish leaders to negotiate for Canada to foment a rebellion here and for arbitrary measures to be taken by British estates.

In. Alexander—That the United Press correspondent be told that "I shall persist in going to Canada to see now for any one to stop me on the American side." Killdeer, one of the exiled tenants, will accompany to remain in Canada ten days. He will speak at Montreal, Quebec, and Kingston. I have already received a good deal of sympathy from Canada.

Mr. Hughes—That temporary houses were built on the prairie surrounding the town at Laggan, to shelter the natives of Lansdowne.

Mr. Hughes—Out April 22.—A terrible accident occurred one mile east of here. A man, going west, went through the bridge at 6 o'clock. Nash's creek, a small stream, is here spanned by an iron bridge on two stone piers. A man, going west, went through the bridge at 6 o'clock. The bridge was thrown in the stream and the man was buried headless. Thirteen men were buried headless. The driver was dead. The driver's name was Nash. The bridge was inspected and pronounced safe. The suspension of the bridge was undermined. The loss will be very heavy. The bridge was closed for the morning express was to remain in town.

THE SONG OF THE PROSPEROUS SETTLER, BY DAN DOOWEL.

1.
I am monarch of all I survey,
My right, there is none to dispute,
From the shanty, all round to the "slough."
I am lord of the fowl and the brute.

2.
My neighbor, close by, was a lord,
Who dwelt in a marble hall;
But now he lives in a shanty of sod,
Wears a suit of over all!

3.
But he says, this life is so free,
And agrees so well with his health,
That he would not exchange his lot
To be master of England's wealth.

4.
His mate, is a captain bold,
Who has been in a hundred fights;
But now to "woo' ge," and to "haw,"
Are amongst his daily delights.

5.
The air is as still as the sea, in a calm,
And as clear, as a crystal ocean;
And as you fly over the snow in a sleigh,
You'll say, it's the poetry of motion.

6.
And when the sun goes down in the west,
The sky is burnished with gold,
And the red clouds throw their ruddy glow,
On the snow that looks so cold.

7.
And then there's all the delight
Of the glorious after-glow,
That seems to make this world
Almost, look like a heaven below!

8.
And the grand Aurora displays
Its dancing, tremulous, light;
Like a hanging luminous fringe
Shaken out by the angel of night.

9.
Now I'll say how I stand, and you'll know
How farmers get on in the west,
And how you'd like to do as we do,
And come here to feather your nest.

10.
Of prairie, I have broken and turned
Full fifty acres and four;
While my wheat, and barley, and oats,
Stand round, and up to the door.

11.
I've horses, and oxen, and cows,
And milk, and butter, and cream;
While my pigs are so fat, I'm very sure that
Their like has never been seen.

12.
"Are there railways quite near?" you ask
"Why which you may sell your grain?"
A market to find when you have a mind
"To make of your living a gain."

13.
"Oh! yes, there are, one, two, three,
All planned and surveyed to run
Close by the land on which I stand,
And one is really begun."

14.
My homestead cost never a cent,
'Tis a gift as free as the air;
And its acres broad are a rich reward
For toil and sorrow and care.

15.
So I'll plow and harrow and reap
The land I can call my own;
I've no rent to pay, and every day
It seems more and more like home.

16.
I follow the game over hill and plain,
And no one can say me nay;
Of chickens, and ducks, and hares
I can shoot some score in a day.

17.
"Tis solitude only I hate,
It never had charms for me,
So now I've married a wife
—I'm happy as happy can be.

NO LESS THAN THREE.

A. Bigamist Brought Up at the Provincial Court—A Very Enterprising Party—

MAIL CONTRACTS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, 13th May, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed Contracts for four years, over each of the following routes, from the 1st May next, Archibald and Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

Baie St. Paul and Marquette Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

McGregor Station and Railway Station, 6 times per week, computed distance $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

Lardin and Wapella, once per week, computed distance 12 miles.

Pilot Mound and Railway Station, 6 times per week, computed distance $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

Regina and Railway Station, 12 times per week, computed distance $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

St. Boniface and Winnipeg, 12 times per week, computed distance one mile.

Shadeland and Thornhill, twice per week, computed distance $\frac{3}{4}$ miles.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contracts may be seen and blank forms of Tender obtained at the Post Offices at the termini of the respective routes, and at this office.

W. W. MCLEOD,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office, t
Winnipeg, 1st April, 1887.]

BRUCE'S FRESH AND GENUINE SEEDS

For the Farm, Vegetable and Flower Garden, are unrivaled for hardy, reliable and general excellence. The Thirty-Sixth Annual Edition of our Descriptive Printed Catalogue, beautifully illustrated, will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to those who do not subscribe, without ordering it. All Market Gardeners will find it to their advantage to use our seeds.

JNO. A. BRUCE & CO. HAMILTON, ONT.

DR. FOWLER'S EXTRACT-WILD STRAWBERRY CURES CHOLERA CHOLERA INFANTUM DIARRHEA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL CURES

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contains their own Purgative. In a safe, sure & effectual Remedy.

DR. FOWLER'S
BLOOD
BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
BILIOUSNESS,
DYSPEPSIA,
INDIGESTION,
JAUNDICE,
ERYSPILAS,
SALT RHEUM,
HEARTBURN,
DRYNESS
OF THE SKIN,

And every species of disease arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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DR. MORMON ELDER'S DAMIANA TAFFERS

The most Powerful INVIGORANT Ever Produced. Permanently Restores those Weakened by Early Indiscretions. Imparts Youthful Vigor. Restores Vitality. Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN and NERVES.

A positive cure for IMPOTENCY & Nervous Delirium. Prompt, Safe & Sure.

\$1 per box, 6 for \$5, mailed to any address on receipt of price. Send for Circular.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

F. B. CROUCH, New York

SALE OF LANDS FOR TAXES

MUNICIPALITY OF GLENWOOD.

By virtue of a warrant issued by the Reeve of the Municipality of Glenwood, in the Province of Manitoba, under his hand and the Corporate Seal of the said Municipality of Glenwood, to me directed and bearing date the fifth day of April, A.D. 1887, commanding me to levy upon the several parcels of land described in the warrant, and to sell the same in the Name of the Municipality of Glenwood for the arrears of taxes respectively.

I do hereby give notice that unless the said arrears of taxes and costs be sooner paid, I will on Thursday, the sixteenth day of May, A.D. 1887, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the Court House, Glenwood, proceed to a Public Auction, the said lands for the said arrears of taxes.

Dated at Souris, this Ninth day of April, 1887.

JAMES A. OTAS, Treasurer.

PART OF SECTION.	SEC.	TP.	ROB.	ARREARS	COSTS	TOTAL	PATENTED
S.E.	4	7	21	27 89	80	28 69	Patented
W.	13	7	20	165 06	80	168 86	Patented
W.	9	8	20	60 89	80	61 69	Patented
E.	17	8	20	113 89	80	114 69	Patented
N.	21	7	20	77 46	80	78 26	Patented
W.	4	7	21	29 16	80	29 96	Patented
S. W.	22	7	21	34 20	80	35 00	Patented
S. W.	20	7	22	9 90	80	10 30	Patented
W.	17	7	21	76 92	80	77 72	Patented
S. W.	3	8	20	94 18	80	94 98	Patented
S. W.	34	8	21	23 34	80	24 14	Patented
W.	4	7	20	29 51	80	30 31	Patented
W.	32	7	20	34 72	80	35 52	Patented
S.	2	7	21	34 25	80	35 05	Patented
N.	15	7	20	59 63	80	60 43	Patented
N.	10	7	21	68 12	80	62 92	Patented
N.E.	1	7	21	102 33	80	103 13	Patented
N.	13	7	21	65 12	80	66 92	Patented
S.	24	7	21	58 82	80	59 62	Patented
E.	30	7	22	15 40	80	16 20	Patented
W.	1	8	20	62 92	80	63 72	Unpatented
N.W.	20	7	22	18 00	80	19 70	Patented
W.	17	7	20	103 87	80	104 67	Patented
S.E.	31	7	20	59 15	80	59 95	Patented
S.E.	23	8	21	32 57	80	33 37	Patented
E.	3	8	21	136 77	80	137 57	Patented
E.	13	8	21	44 73	80	45 53	Patented
W.	15	8	21	66 70	80	67 50	Patented
W.	34	7	21	22 70	80	23 50	Patented
W.	35	8	20	117 12	80	117 92	Patented
E.	9	7	21	65 12	80	65 92	Patented
W.	10	7	21	65 04	80	65 84	Patented
N.	16	7	22	19 18	80	19 98	Patented
S. W.	15	7	21	45 04	80	45 84	Patented
W.	30	7	21	45 80	80	46 60	Patented
W.	14	7	20	11 30	80	12 10	Patented
W.	25	7	20	95 86	80	96 66	Patented
W.	23	7	20	106 33	80	107 13	Patented
W.	33	7	21	141 08	80	142 78	Patented
E.	9	8	20	38 11	80	38 91	Patented
E.	19	7	22	20 13	80	20 93	Patented
E.	22	7	21	42 00	80	42 80	Patented
N.W.	23	7	21	20 99</td			

BANKRUPT DRESS GOODS**THE RED FLAG DRY GOODS & BARGAIN HOUSE**

Have been fortunate in securing this week, part of a first class Dry Goods House in Winnipeg, consisting of

150 Pieces of New and Fashionable Dress Goods.

200 Pieces of English Prints, fast colors.

170 Pieces of Latest Patterns in Dress Ginghams and Shirtings.

A full assortment of Gloves, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.

Which we will place on our Counters, to be Sold 25 per Cent. Less than Wholesale Prices.

Now Ladies is your time to secure Cheap and Beautiful DRESS GOODS.

We have now the Latest Stock and Best Assortment of Dress Goods at the Lowest Prices of any House West of Winnipeg.

IN CLOTHING AND HATS

We have the entire stock of Brown & Coblenz, of Winnipeg, which we are Selling at 75c. on the Dollar.

Don't buy a Suit of Clothes, Hat, or Tie, or Furnishings of any kind, until you inspect this Mammoth Stock.

SOMERVILLE & CO.,

Sign of the Red Flag, opposite the Queen's Hotel.

ORDERS BY MAIL WILL RECEIVE OUR BEST ATTENTION.

BANKRUPT PRICES.**TENDERS.**

SEALED TENDERS, marked "For Mount" and addressed to the Honorable the President of the Police Council, Ottawa, will be received up to noon on Monday, May 20th, 1887.

Printed forms of tenders, containing full information as to the articles and approximate quantities required, may be had on application to any of the Mounted Police Posts in the North-West, or at the office of the undersigned.

No tender will be received unless made on such printed forms.

On tender, any tender not necessarily accepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an amount of Canadian bank cheque for an amount equivalent per cent, of the total value of the articles tendered, for which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the service contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

No payment will be made to newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority having been first obtained.

FRED. WHITE,
Comptroller, N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, March 25th, 1887.

**MAIL CONTRACTS**

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, 13th May, 1887, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between Glendinning and Pilot Mound, computed distance 20½ miles, and once per week each way between Pilot Mound and Roseberry, computed distance 22 miles, from 1st July next.

The conveyance to be made in a suitable vehicle, via Preston, Mairnhurst, Glenora and Roseberry.

The Mails to leave Pilot Mound on Mondays, at 8 a.m., arrive at Roseberry at 2:30 p.m., leave Roseberry same day at 2:30 p.m., and arrive at Pilot Mound at 8 p.m. Leave Pilot Mound on Thursdays at 8 a.m., arrive at Glendinning at 3:30 p.m., leave Glendinning on Saturdays at 8 a.m., and arrive at Pilot Mound at 3:30 p.m.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of tender obtained at the Post Offices on the route and at this office.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, 1
Winnipeg, 1st April, 1887.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a Fair Profit.

I never profess to

SELL GOODS

FOR

Less Than Cost.

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go otherwheres.

W. H. Hooper.

MEDICAL HALL,

Rosser Ave. - - Brandon.

Halpin's Sarsaparilla,

For the Blood and Skin Diseases so prevalent at this season of the year.

A SURE REMEDY.

Halpin's Hair Promoter

Counteracts the effect of Alkali Water on the Hair.

HALPIN'S HORSE AND CATTLE REMEDIES

Give perfect satisfaction.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Prepared Day or Night by Competent Dispensers.

N. J. HALPIN,
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

BRANDON, MAN.

NEW

Photographic Studio!

W. H. IRWIN,

WHO has managed BROCK & Co.'s business, and done all the operating since 1883 until November last, has fitted up the premises formerly occupied by A. C. Wells & Co., and has built large Operating and Finishing Rooms, and all furnished with New and Improved Apparatus and accessories.

Splendid Sky & Side Light.

Nothing but First-Class Work done.

Remember the Place—Next door to Messrs. COLE & SANDERS,

Rosser Ave., Brandon.

W. H. IRWIN.

FREIGHT PREPAID

On all orders of \$10 or over, providing they contain 5 lbs. of Tea at 50c. per lb., and not more than \$2 in Sugar; and on all orders of \$20 or over providing they contain 10 lbs. Tea at \$40c. or over and not more than \$5 in Sugar. Write for our Price List.

J. G. MILLS & CO.

TEA MERCHANTS AND GENERAL GROCERS.

No. 368, Main Street, Winnipeg.

P.O. BOX 405.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

**"The Empress"**

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MACHINE TO BUY.

LIGHT RUNNING, NOISELESS, DURABLE, CONVENIENT.

Woodwork Elegant in design. Beautiful in Finish, Artistic Bronze Stand.

IT IS AN ENTIRELY NEW MACHINE.

It is the Lightest Running Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine in the world.

It is every way convenient to handle.

It moves easily and quietly.

It cannot be run the wrong way.

It possesses absolutely new and special features which are found in no other machine.

It is easier working parts than any other machine.

It is constructed on principles that have been tried and are well-known, and which guarantee durability.

Be sure and see it before you buy.

AGENTS WANTED

Apply to W. JOHNSON, Brandon, Man.

Agent for Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia.

WE WILL SAY YOU—

15 PER CENT

On all your Purchases of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

SCRIBBLERS,

SLATES, &c.

MAIL BOOKSTORE

One door west of Postof

